

FEDERAL RESPONSE PLAN

(FOR PUBLIC LAW 93-288, AS AMENDED)

BASIC PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1988, Public Law 93-288 was amended by Public Law 100-707 and retitled as the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended). The Stafford Act provides the authority for the Federal government to respond to disasters and emergencies in order to provide assistance to save lives and protect public health, safety, and property.

The Federal Response Plan (for Public Law 93-288, as amended), hereafter referred to as the Plan, is designed to address the consequences of any disaster or emergency situation in which there is a need for Federal response assistance under the authorities of the Stafford Act. It is applicable to natural disasters such as earthquakes, hurricanes, typhoons, tornadoes and volcanic eruptions; technological emergencies involving radiological or hazardous material releases; and other incidents requiring Federal assistance under the Act.

The Plan describes the basic mechanisms and structures by which the Federal government will mobilize resources and conduct activities to augment State and local response efforts. To facilitate the provision of Federal assistance, the Plan uses a functional approach to group the types of Federal assistance which a State is most likely to need under twelve Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). Each ESF is headed by a primary agency, which has been selected based on its authorities, resources and capabilities in the particular functional area. Other agencies have been designated as support agencies for one or more ESF based on their resources and capabilities to support the functional area. The twelve ESFs serve as the primary mechanism through which Federal response assistance will be provided to assist the State in meeting response requirements in an affected area. Federal assistance will be provided to the affected State under the overall coordination of the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) appointed by the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on behalf of the President.

The Plan serves as the foundation for the further development of detailed headquarters and regional plans and procedures to implement Federal response activities in a timely and efficient manner to support State response activities.

A. Purpose

The Plan establishes an architecture for a systematic, coordinated, and effective Federal response. The purpose of the Plan is to:

1. Establish fundamental assumptions and policies;
2. Establish a concept of operations that provides an interagency coordination mechanism to facilitate the immediate delivery of Federal response assistance;
3. Incorporate the coordination mechanisms and structures of other appropriate Federal plans and responsibilities into the overall response;
4. Assign specific functional responsibilities to appropriate Federal departments and agencies; and
5. Identify actions that participating Federal departments and agencies will take in the overall Federal response, in coordination with the affected State.

B. Scope

1. The Plan applies to all Federal government departments and agencies which are tasked to provide response assistance in a disaster or emergency situation. It describes Federal actions to be taken in providing immediate response assistance to one or more affected States.

2. Under the Plan, a State means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, or the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

3. Response assistance includes those actions and activities which support State and local government efforts to save lives, protect public health and safety, and protect property. The identified actions and activities in the Plan, carried out under the ESFs, are based on existing Federal agency statutory authorities or on specific functional mission assignments made under the provisions of P.L. 93-288, as amended, and as identified in the ESF Annexes to the Plan.

4. The Plan does not specifically address recovery assistance, including the provision of temporary housing, loans and grants to individuals; business loans; and grants to local and State government entities provided under disaster assistance programs of FEMA and other agencies. However, in most instances, recovery activities will be conducted concurrently with response activities.

5. In some instances, a disaster or emergency may result in a situation which affects the national security of the United States. For those instances, appropriate national

security authorities and procedures will be utilized to address the national security requirements of the situation.

C. Organization

As shown in **Figure 1**, the Plan consists of the following:

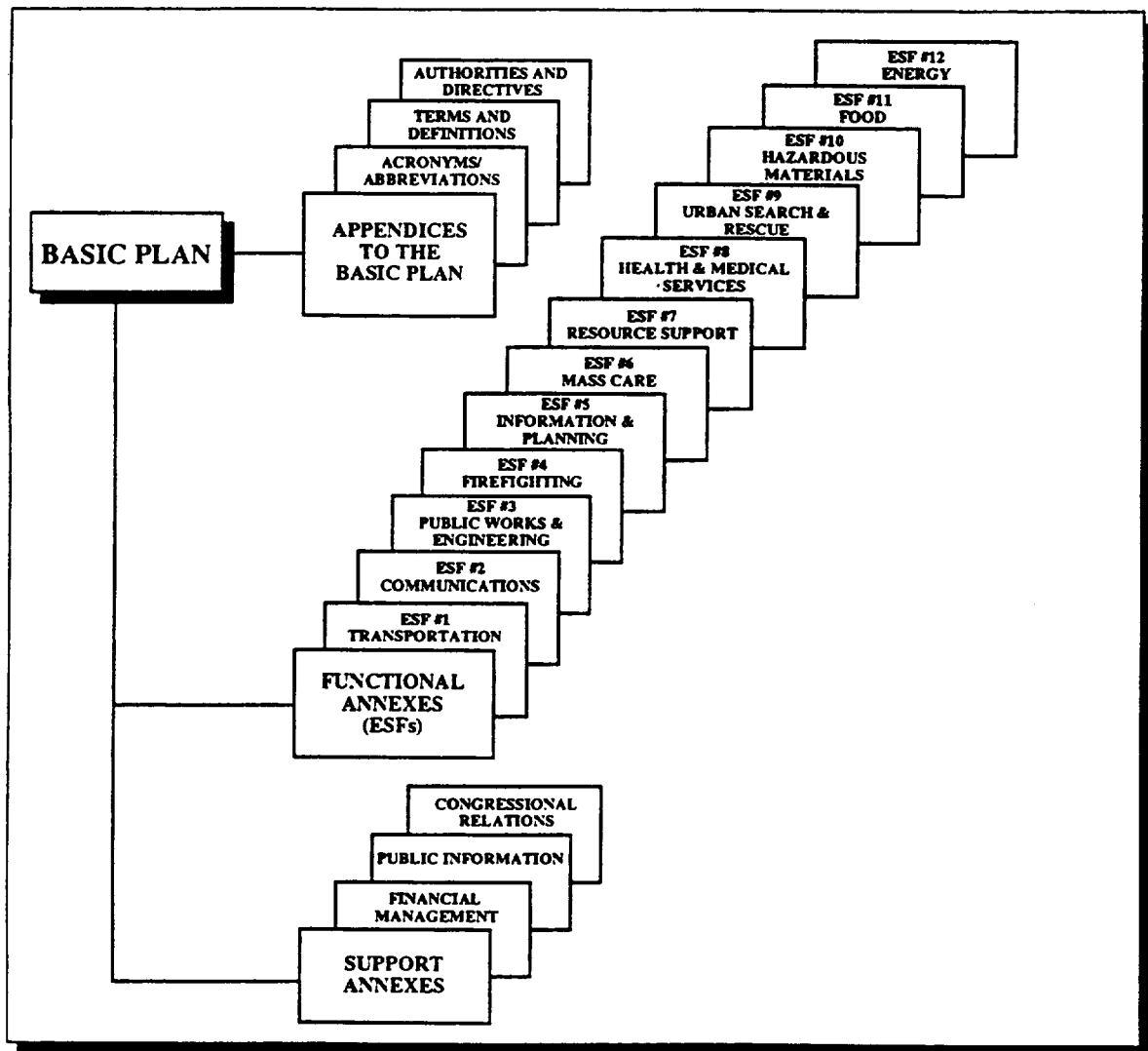


Figure 1- Components of the Federal Response Plan

1. The **Basic Plan** describing the purpose, scope, situation, policies and concept of operations of Federal response activity in a disaster.
2. **Appendices** to the Basic Plan, including a list of acronyms/abbreviations, terms and definitions, and authorities and directives.
3. **Functional Annexes** to the Basic Plan describing the policies, situation, planning assumptions, concept of operations and responsibilities for each ESF.
4. **Support Annexes** to the Basic Plan describing the areas of Financial Management, Public Information, and Congressional Relations.

II. POLICIES

A. Authorities

1. In providing response assistance under the Plan, Federal departments and agencies are covered under the authorities of P.L. 93-288, as amended. Under P.L. 93-288, the President may direct any Federal agency to utilize its authorities and resources in support of State and local assistance efforts. This authority has been further delegated to the Director, FEMA, the Associate Director, State and Local Programs and Support (SLPS), and to the FEMA Regional Directors in carrying out the provisions of the Stafford Act.

2. Response by departments and agencies to lifesaving and life protecting requirements under the Plan has precedence over other Federal response activities, except where national security implications are determined to be of a higher priority. Support from departments and agencies will be provided to the extent that it does not conflict with other emergency missions which a department or agency is required to carry out.

3. The Plan does not supplant existing plans or authorities, such as the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) or the Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan (FRERP), which have been developed for response to incidents under department and agency statutory authorities other than the Stafford Act. However, the Plan may be used to supplement these plans and authorities, as required, to provide an effective response.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

The Plan provides standing mission assignments to the designated departments and agencies with primary and support responsibilities to carry out ESF activities. Federal departments and agencies designated as primary agencies serve as Federal executive agents

under the FCO in accomplishing the ESF response missions. Upon activation of an ESF, a primary agency is authorized, in coordination with the FCO and the State, to initiate and continue actions to carry out the ESF missions described in the ESF Annexes to the Plan, including tasking of designated support agencies to carry out assigned ESF missions.

C. Response Requirements

Federal assistance provided under P.L. 93-288, as amended, is to supplement State and local government response efforts. ESFs will coordinate with the FCO and the affected State to identify specific response requirements and will provide Federal response assistance based on State-identified priorities.

D. Resource Coordination

1. Each ESF will provide resources using its primary and support agency authorities and capabilities, in coordination with other ESFs, to support its missions. ESFs will allocate available resources to each declared State based on priorities identified in conjunction with the State and in coordination with the FCO. If resources are not available within the declared State, the ESF will seek to provide them from a primary or support agency area or region. If the resource is unavailable from an area or region, the requirement will be forwarded to the appropriate ES F headquarters office for further action.

2. In the case where a conflict of priorities develops as a result of more than one ESF needing the same resource, the affected ESFs will work directly with the FCO to resolve the situation. If the FCO cannot resolve the conflict, the matter will be referred to the national Emergency Support Team (EST), and then to the Catastrophic Disaster Response Group (CDRG), if necessary, for final resolution. The national EST also serves as a central source for information on the availability of resources nationally for use in response operations.

E. Recovery Operations

Although this Plan addresses response activities of departments and agencies, under P.L. 93-288, the FCO is also responsible for coordinating recovery activities to provide assistance to the affected State, as required. Recovery operations will be initiated commensurate with State priorities and based on the availability of resources which do not conflict with response operations.

F. Operating Facilities

In support of response activities under the Plan, several kinds of operating facilities have been identified to facilitate the movement and utilization of personnel and resources in the affected area. Operating facilities are grouped under two categories:

1. Single support facilities, such as a casualty collection point, used primarily to support the operations of a single ESF; and
2. Multiple support facilities used to support the operations of several ESFs. Multiple support facilities, along with their letter designations, include the following:

a. Regional Operations Center

A Regional Operations Center (ROC) is the facility established at the FEMA Regional Office (or a Federal Regional Center) in response to (or in anticipation of) an event that may require Federal assistance under the Plan. The ROC is staffed by FEMA regional personnel and representatives from the ESF primary agencies as required. It serves as an initial point-of-contact in the region for the affected State(s), the national EST and Federal agencies.

b. Point of Departure

A Point of Departure (POD) is the designated location (typically an airport) outside of the disaster-affected area from which response personnel and resources will deploy to the disaster area.

c. Point of Arrival

A Point of Arrival (POA) is the designated location (typically an airport) within or near the disaster-affected area where newly-arriving staff, supplies and equipment are initially directed. Upon arrival, personnel and other resources are dispatched to either the Disaster Field Office (DFO), a Mobilization Center, Staging Area or directly to a disaster site.

d. Assembly Point

An Assembly Point (AP) is the designated location near the disaster-affected area where newly-arriving personnel register, receive an orientation regarding the disaster situation and are assigned to a specific duty station. The AP could be located at the POA or at the DFO, once they are established.

e. Marshaling Area

A Marshaling Area (M) is an area used for the complete mobilization and assemblage of personnel and resources prior to their being sent directly to the disaster-affected area. Marshaling Areas are utilized particularly for disasters outside of the continental United States.

f. Mobilization Center

A Mobilization Center (MC) is the designated location at which response personnel and resources are received from the POA and pre-positioned for deployment to a local Staging Area or directly to an incident site, as required. An MC also provides temporary support services, such as food and billeting, for response personnel prior to their deployment.

g. Staging Area

A Staging Area (S) is the facility at the local jurisdictional level near the disaster site where personnel and equipment are assembled for immediate deployment to an operational site within the disaster area.

h. Base Camp

A Base Camp (C) is the designated location under local or State control within the disaster area which is equipped and staffed to provide sleeping facilities, food, water, and sanitary services to response personnel.

i. Disaster Field Office

A Disaster Field Office (DFO) is the primary field location in each affected State for the coordination of response and recovery operations. It houses the FCO and staff comprising the Emergency Response Team (ERT). It will operate 24-hours a day, as needed, or with a schedule sufficient to sustain the Federal response operations. Except where facilities do not permit, the FCO will be co-located with the State Coordinating Officer (SCO) at the DFO.

G. Multi-State Response

One or more disasters may affect a number of States and regions concurrently. In those instances, the Federal government will conduct multi-State response operations; for each

declared State, an FCO will be appointed to coordinate the specific requirements for Federal response and recovery within that State. Under multiple State declarations, ESF departments and agencies will be required to coordinate the provision of resources to support the operations of all of the declared States.

H. Donations

1. The Federal government encourages the giving of cash to private non-profit voluntary organizations involved in disaster relief, rather than the specific donation of clothing, food, and other goods. Should goods or services be offered, the Federal government will coordinate the transportation and distribution of only those donations it accepts for use. To facilitate this policy, the Federal government will issue appropriate press releases in conjunction with States and voluntary organizations, establish a central phone number for handling donations inquiries and set up a database for recording offers of goods and volunteer services.

2. Donations coordinators will be designated at FEMA Headquarters, at each DFO and at State locations, as needed, to work with the ESFs in managing donations. FEMA will ensure that a database is made available to the ESFs to identify needed goods and services or to respond to offers of goods and services. Should an ESF wish to take advantage of the offer of a donated good or service, that ESF is responsible for contacting the potential donor and arranging for the receipt, transport and distribution, or acquisition of the donated good or service.

I. Law Enforcement

1. Each State has the general responsibility for law enforcement, utilizing local resources and State resources, including the National Guard (to the extent that the National Guard remains under State authority and has not been called into Federal service or ordered to active duty). In some cases, a State government may experience a law enforcement emergency (including one in connection with a disaster or emergency) in which it is unable to provide an adequate response to an uncommon situation which requires law enforcement assistance, which is or threatens to become of serious or epidemic (large-scale) proportions, and with respect to which State and local resources are inadequate to protect the lives and property of citizens, or to enforce the criminal law.

2. In the event that such a law enforcement emergency exists throughout a State or part of a State, a State (on behalf of itself or a local unit of government) may submit an application in writing from the Chief Executive Officer of the State to the Attorney General of the United States to request emergency Federal law enforcement assistance under the Justice Assistance Act of 1984, (42 U. S. C., Section 10501-10513) as prescribed in 28 C. F. R.,

Part 65. The Attorney General will approve or disapprove the application no later than 10 days after receipt. If the application is approved, Federal law enforcement assistance may be provided to include equipment, training, intelligence or personnel.

3. In the event that a serious law enforcement emergency or civil disturbance constitutes an insurrection against a State government under 10 U.S.C. 331, the State legislature or the Governor (if the legislature cannot be convened) may request, through the Attorney General, that the President call into Federal service the militia (National Guard) of other States, and use the Armed Forces, as may be necessary, to end the emergency or suppress the disturbance.

4. In the event that a serious law enforcement emergency or civil disturbance makes impractical or otherwise hinders the enforcement of the laws of the United States and/or deprives any part of a State's population of Constitutional rights and privileges under 10 U.S.C. 332-333, the President may call into Federal service the militia (National Guard) of any State, and use the Armed Forces, to end the emergency or suppress the disturbance.

5. Procedures for coordinating Department of Defense (DOD) and Department of Justice (DOJ) responses to law enforcement emergencies arising under 10 U.S.C. 331-333 are set forth in the Interdepartmental Action Plan for Civil Disturbances, dated April 1, 1969.

J. Nonliability

Under Section 305 of the Stafford Act, a Federal agency or designated employee of a Federal agency, including the American Red Cross (ARC) and its employees and volunteers, performing a function under the authority of P.L. 93-288, as amended, are not liable for any claim based upon the exercise or performance of or the failure to exercise or perform that function.

K. Financial Management

FEMA funding for response activities will be made available to participating agencies performing tasks under the Plan in a manner consistent with provisions of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq., and applicable regulations. Reimbursement will be provided in accordance with policies and procedures outlined in the Financial Management Annex and in regulations contained in 44 CFR Part 206.

cases, the Plan assumes that the response capability of an affected State will be quickly overwhelmed.

2. The large number of casualties and/or the heavy damage to buildings, structures and the basic infrastructure will necessitate direct Federal government assistance to support State and local authorities in conducting lifesaving and life-supporting efforts.

3. As the result of persons being injured and others being trapped in damaged or destroyed structures, the likelihood of a significant number of deaths within 72 hours will require the immediate response of Federal search and rescue personnel, and medical personnel, supplies and equipment to minimize preventable deaths and disabilities.

4. Federal departments and agencies may need to respond on short notice to provide effective and timely assistance to the State. Therefore, the Plan provides pre-assigned missions for Federal agencies to expedite the provision of response assistance to support State and local efforts to save lives, alleviate suffering and protect property.

5. The declaration process under the Plan will be carried out under P.L. 93-288, as amended, and as prescribed in 44 C. F. R., Part 205. Based on the severity and magnitude of the situation, the Governor will request the President to declare a major disaster or an emergency for the State, and the President will issue a declaration, as warranted. The President will also appoint an FCO to coordinate the overall activities under the declaration.

6. For certain situations, the President may declare an emergency with or without a Governor's request, as specified in Title V of P.L. 93-288, as amended. Under Title V, the President may direct the provision of emergency assistance, either at the request of a Governor (Section 501.(a)), or upon determination by the President that an "emergency exists for which the primary responsibility for response rests with the United States..." (Section 501.(b)).

7. The ARC is deemed to be a Federal agency for the purposes of the Plan. Though created by the United States Congress in 1905, the ARC is a private, charitable corporation whose primary functions include the alleviation of human suffering caused by disaster or other natural catastrophe.

IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

A. General

1. During the period immediately following a major disaster or emergency requiring Federal response, primary agencies, when directed by FEMA, will take actions to identify

requirements, and mobilize and deploy resources to the affected area to assist the State in its lifesaving and life-protecting response efforts.

2. Agencies have been grouped together under the functional ESFs to facilitate the provision of response assistance to the State. These functions are transportation, communications, public works and engineering, firefighting, information and planning, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, urban search and rescue, hazardous materials, food, and energy. If Federal response assistance is required under the Plan, it will be provided using some or all of the ESFs, as necessary.

3. Each ESF has been assigned a number of missions to provide response assistance to the State. The designated primary agency, acting as the Federal Executive Agent, and with the assistance of one or more support agencies, is responsible for managing the activities of the ESF and ensuring that the missions are accomplished. ESFs have the authority to execute response operations to directly support State needs. The primary and support agency assignments by each ESF are shown in **Figure 2**.

4. Specific ESF functional missions, organizational structures, response actions and primary and support agency responsibilities are described in the Functional Annexes to the Plan.

5. ESFs will coordinate directly with their functional counterpart State agencies to provide the assistance required by the State. Requests for assistance will be channeled from local jurisdictions through the designated State agencies for action. Based on State-identified response requirements, appropriate Federal response assistance will be provided by an ESF to the State, or at the State's request, directly to an affected local jurisdiction.

6. An FCO will be appointed by the President to coordinate the Federal activities in each declared State. The FCO will work with the SCO to identify overall requirements, including unmet needs and evolving support requirements, and coordinate these requirements with the ESFs. The FCO will also coordinate public information, Congressional liaison, community liaison, outreach and donations activities, and will facilitate the provision of information and reports to appropriate users.

7. The FCO will head a regional interagency ERT, composed of ESF representatives and other support staff. The ERT provides initial response coordination with the affected State at the State Emergency Operations Center (EOC) or other designated State facility and supports the FCO and ESF operations in the field. The FCO will coordinate response activities with the ESF representatives on the ERT to ensure that Federal resources are made available to meet the requirements identified by the State.

#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ESF	TRANSPORTATION	COMMUNICATIONS	PUBLIC WORKS AND ENGINEERING	FIREFIGHTING	INFORMATION AND PLANNING	MASS CARE	RESOURCE SUPPORT	HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES	URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS	FOOD	ENERGY
ORG												
USDA	S	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	P	S
DOC		S	S	S	S	S	S			S		
DOD	S	S	P	S	S	S	S	S	P	S	S	S
DOEd					S							
DOE	S		S		S		S			S		P
DHHS			S		S	S	S	P	S	S	S	
DHUD						S						
DOI		S	S	S	S					S		
DOJ					S			S		S		
DOL			S				S		S	S		
DOS	S									S		S
DOT	P	S	S		S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
TREAS					S							
VA			S			S	S	S				
AID								S	S			
ARC					S	P		S			S	
EPA			S	S	S			S	S	P	S	
FCC		S										
FEMA		S		S	P	S	S	S	S	S	S	
GSA	S	S	S		S	S	P	S	S	S		S
ICC	S											
NASA					S							
NCS		P			S		S	S				S
NRC					S					S		S
OPM							S					
TVA	S		S									S
USPS	S					S		S				

P - Primary Agency: Responsible for Management of the ESF

S - Support Agency: Responsible for Supporting the Primary Agency

Figure 2- Emergency Support Function Assignment Matrix

8. A national interagency EST, composed of ESF representatives and other support staff, will operate at FEMA headquarters to provide support for the FCO and the ERT.

9. The CDRG, composed of representatives from all departments and agencies under the Plan, will operate at the national level to provide guidance and policy direction on response coordination and operational issues arising from FCO and ESF response activities. The CDRG is also supported by the EST and will operate from FEMA Headquarters.

10. Activities under the Plan will be organized at various levels to provide partial response and recovery (utilizing selected ESFs) or to provide full response and recovery (utilizing all ESFs).

B. Organization

The organization to implement the procedures under the Plan is composed of standard elements at the national and regional levels. The overall response structure is shown in **Figure 3**. It is designed to be flexible in order to accommodate the response and recovery requirements specific to the disaster. The response structure shows the composition of the elements providing response coordination and response operations activities at the headquarters and regional levels, but does not necessarily represent lines of authority or reporting relationships. In general, national-level elements provide support to the regional-level elements which implement the on-scene response operations in the field.

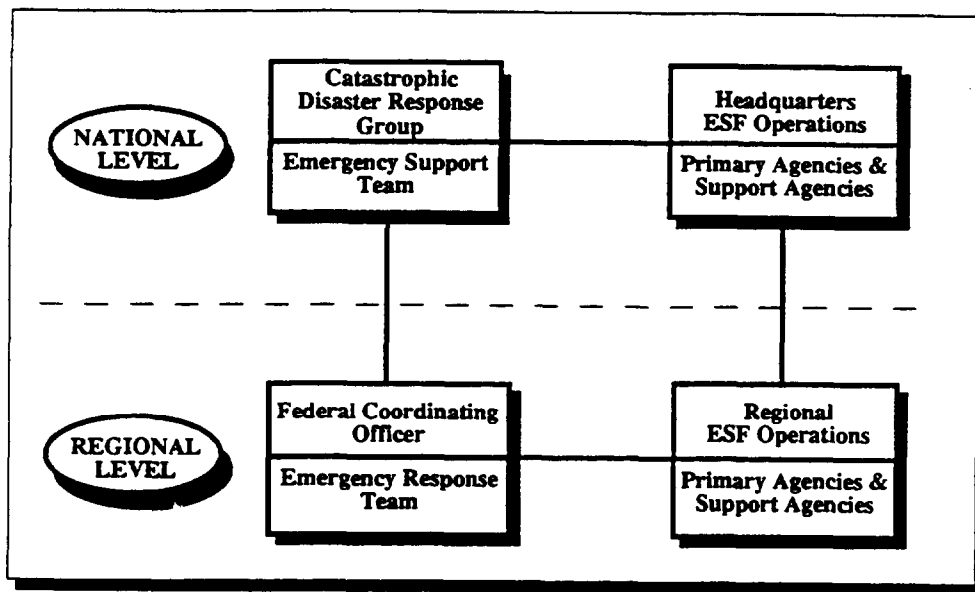


Figure 3- Federal Response Structure

1. National-level Response Structure

The national-level response structure is composed of national interagency coordination and operations support elements from the participating departments and agencies. Overall interagency coordination activities are supported by the CDRG and EST at FEMA Headquarters. These elements will be augmented by department and agency operations support elements at other locations. As shown in **Figure 4**, the national-level response structure is composed of the following specific elements:

a. Catastrophic Disaster Response Group

(1) The CDRG is the headquarters-level coordinating group which addresses policy issues and support requirements from the FCO and ESF response elements in the field. It is chaired by the FEMA Associate Director, SLPS, and includes representatives from the Federal departments and agencies which have responsibilities under the Plan. The CDRG addresses response issues and problems which require national-level decisions or policy direction. The CDRG may be augmented by officials from other organizations, not listed in the Plan, which have resources, capabilities, or expertise needed for the response effort.

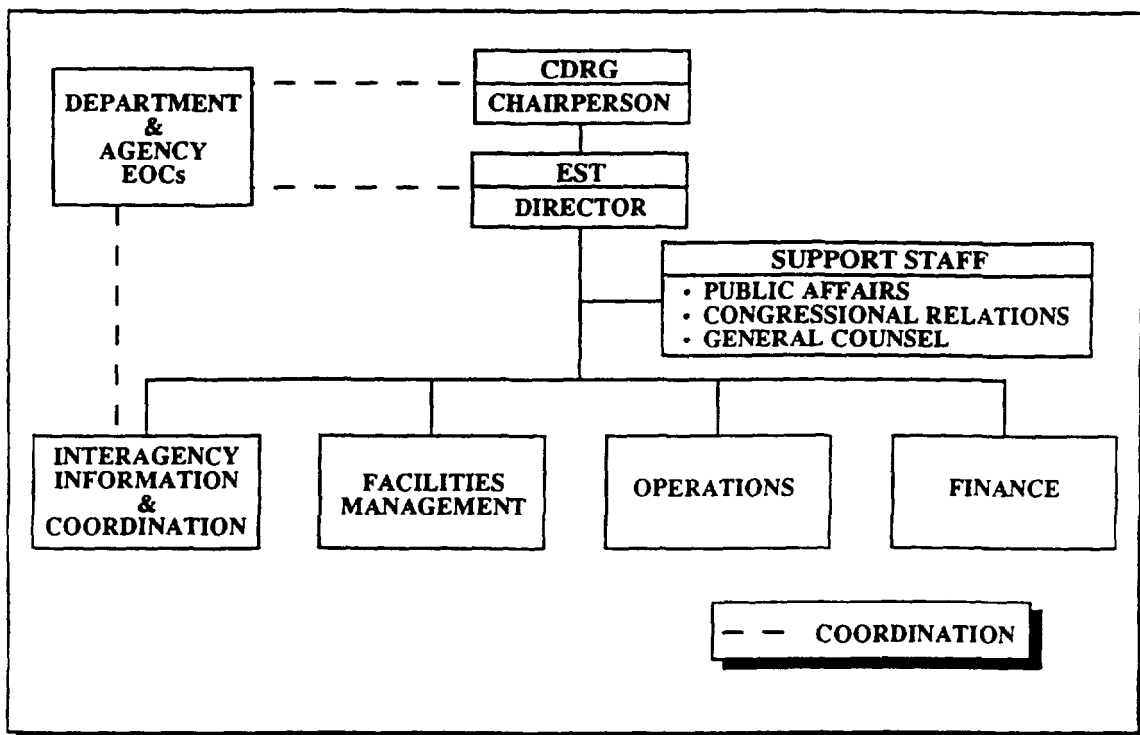


Figure 4- National-Level Response Structure

(2) The CDRG will meet on an as-needed basis at the request of the CDRG Chairperson. Meetings, unless otherwise indicated, will be held at the Emergency Information and Coordination Center (EICC), located in FEMA Headquarters, Washington, DC.

b. Emergency Support Team

The EST is an interagency group comprised of representatives from each of the primary agencies, select support agencies and FEMA Headquarters staff. It operates from the FEMA EICC. Detailed procedures regarding the EST organization and operations are found in the “EST Organization and Operational Procedures” document published by FEMA.

(1) The EST:

- (a) Supports the CDRG and assists in assuring interagency headquarters information and coordination support for response activities;
- (b) Serves as the central source of information at the national level regarding the status of Federal response activities and helps disseminate information (through a JIC) to the media, Congress and the general public; and
- (c) Provides interagency resource coordination support to the FCO and regional response operations. In this capacity, the EST provides coordination support for FCO, ERT and ESF activities, as necessary. ESF representatives from the primary agencies provide liaison between field operations, their respective emergency operations centers (if applicable) and headquarters activities. The EST also coordinates offers of donations, including unsolicited resources offered by various individuals and groups, with field elements for use in response operations.

(2) To accomplish the resource coordination function, the EST:

- (a) Coordinates the acquisition of additional resources, which an ESF is unable to obtain under its own authorities, to support operations;
- (b) Advises the CDRG regarding the need to resolve a resource conflict between two or more ESFs which cannot be resolved in the affected region(s); and

- (c) Supports coordination of resources for multi-State and multi-regional disaster response and recovery activities.

c. Agency Operational Centers

In addition to supporting EST activities at the FEMA EICC, headquarters departments and agencies will conduct national-level response activities at their own EOCs.

2. Regional-level Response Structure

The regional-level response structure is composed of interagency elements operating from various locations. Initially, representatives from the ESFs and FEMA will assemble at the ROC located at the FEMA Regional Office (or Federal Regional Center). As needed, an Advance Element of the Emergency Response Team (ERT-A) will deploy to the field to assess or begin response operations as required. When fully operational, the regional-level response structure will include the FCO and ERT in a DFO, with regional ESFs conducting response operations to provide assistance to each affected State. The regional structure is depicted in **Figure 5**.

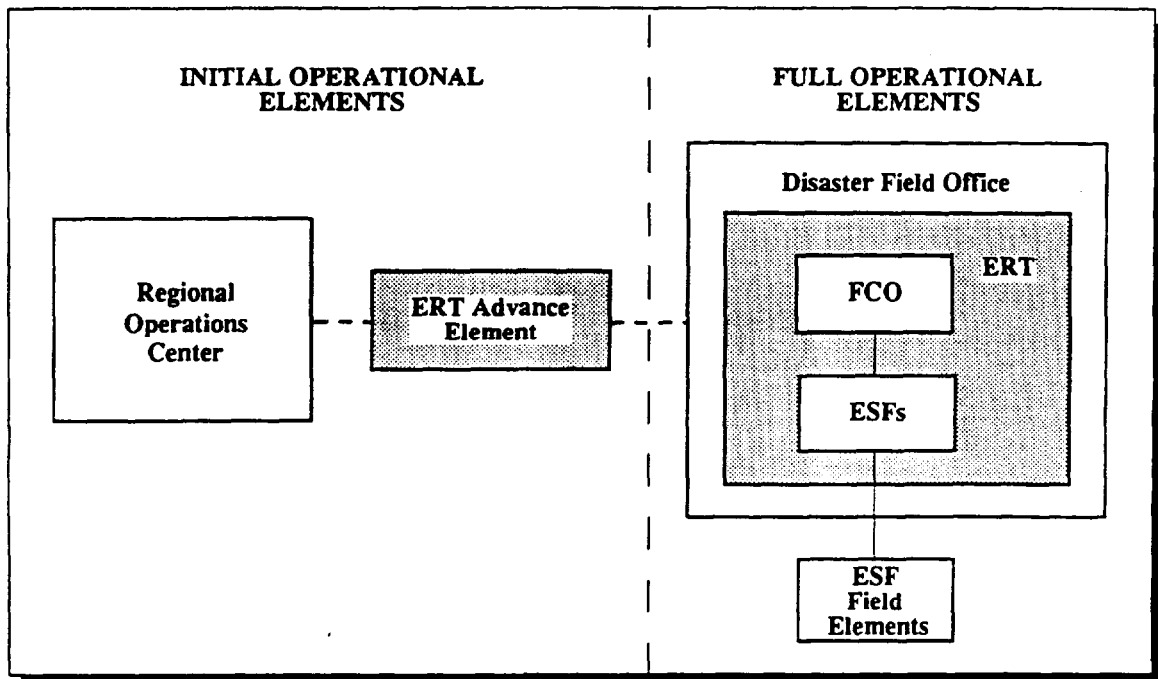


Figure 5- Regional-Level Response Structure

a. Regional Operations Center

The ROC is activated by the Regional Director at a FEMA Regional Office. It is staffed by FEMA and representatives from the primary agencies and other agencies, as needed, to initiate and support Federal response activity. The ROC:

- (1) Gathers damage information regarding the affected area;
- (2) Serves as a point-of-contact for the affected State(s), national EST and Federal agencies;
- (3) Establishes communications links with the affected State(s), national EST and Federal agencies;
- (4) Supports deployment of the ERT(s) to field locations;
- (5) Implements information and planning activities (under ESF #5); and
- (6) Serves as a initial coordination office for Federal activity until the ERT is established in the DFO in the field.
- (7) Support coordination of resources for multi-State and multi-regional disaster response and recovery activities, as needed. The organization of the ROC is shown in **Figure 6**.

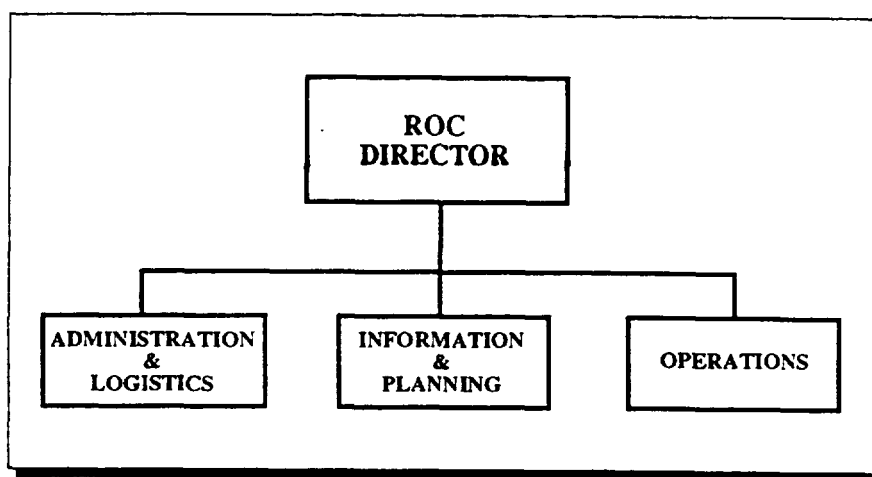


Figure 6- Regional Operations Center Organization

b. Emergency Response Team

The ERT is the interagency group that provides administrative, logistical, and operational support to the regional response activities in the field. The ERT includes staff from FEMA and other agencies who support the FCO in carrying out interagency activities. The ERT also provides support for the dissemination of information to the media, Congress and the general public. Each FEMA Regional Office is responsible for rostering an ERT and developing appropriate procedures for its notification and deployment.

(1) Advance Element of the Emergency Response Team

The ERT-A is the initial group to respond in the field to an incident. It is the nucleus of the full ERT which operates from the DFO. As shown in **Figures 7 and 8**, the Advance Element is headed by a team leader from FEMA and is composed of FEMA program and support staff and representatives from selected ESF primary agencies. It is organized with Administration and Logistics, Information and Planning, and Operations groups and includes staff for public information, congressional liaison, and community liaison activities, as required.

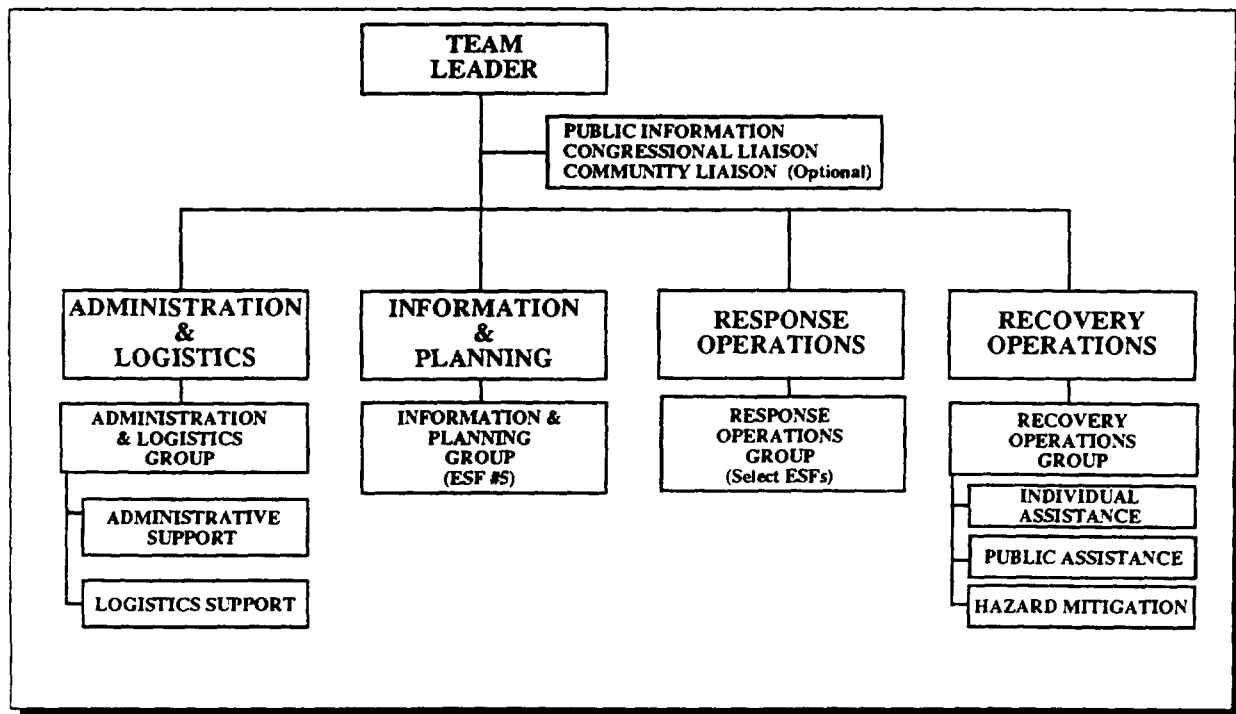


Figure 7- Structure of the Advance Element of the Emergency Response Team for Partial Response and Recovery

(a) A part of the ERT-A will deploy to the State EOC or to other locations to work directly with the State to obtain information on the impact of the event and to begin identifying specific State requirements for Federal response assistance.

(b) Other members of the Advance Element, including leasing, communications and procurement representatives, and logistical and other support staff from FEMA, the General Services Administration (GSA), the Federal Emergency Communications Coordinator (FECC) or a representative, and the Forest Service, as required, will deploy directly to the disaster site to identify or verify the location for a DFO; establish communications; and set up operations, including the establishment of one or more Mobilization Centers, as required.

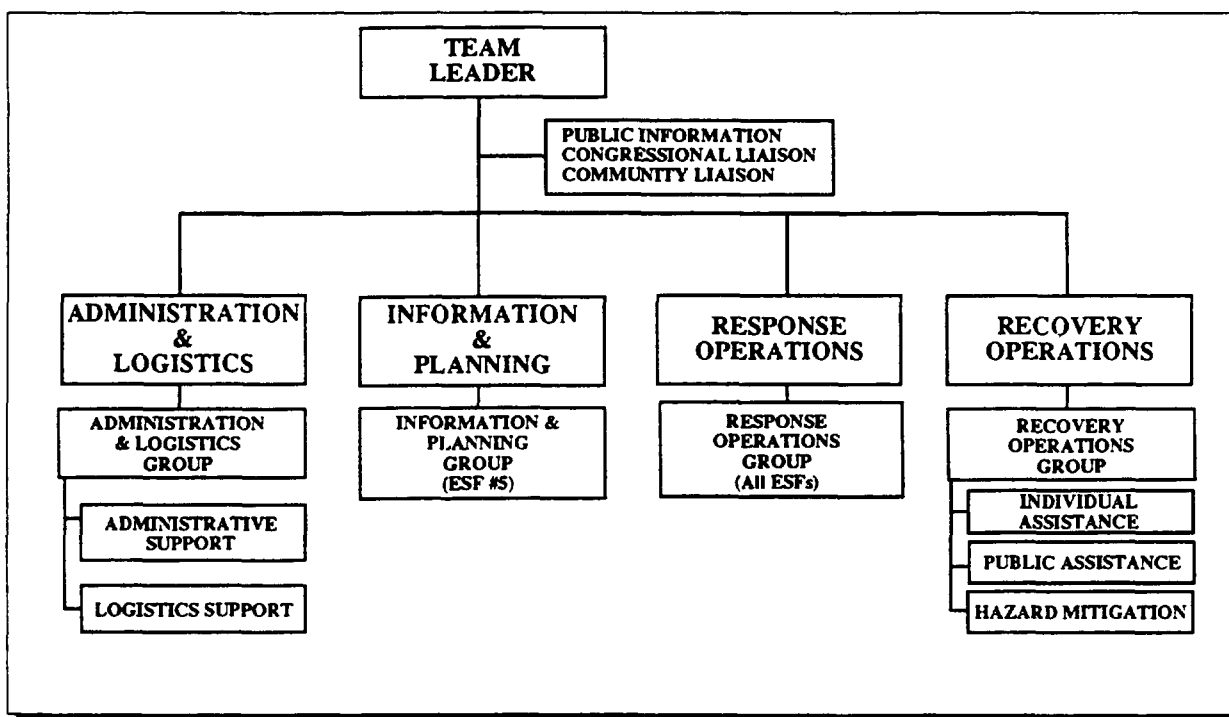


Figure 8- Structure of the Advance Element of the Emergency Response Team for Full Response and Recovery

(2) *Structure of the ERT*

As shown in **Figures 9** and **10**, the ERT is composed of the following elements:

(a) *Federal Coordinating Officer*

The FCO is appointed on behalf of the President by the Director, FEMA. The FCO heads the ERT and is supported in the field by staff carrying out public information, congressional liaison, community relations, outreach (to disaster victims) and donations coordination activities. The FCO:

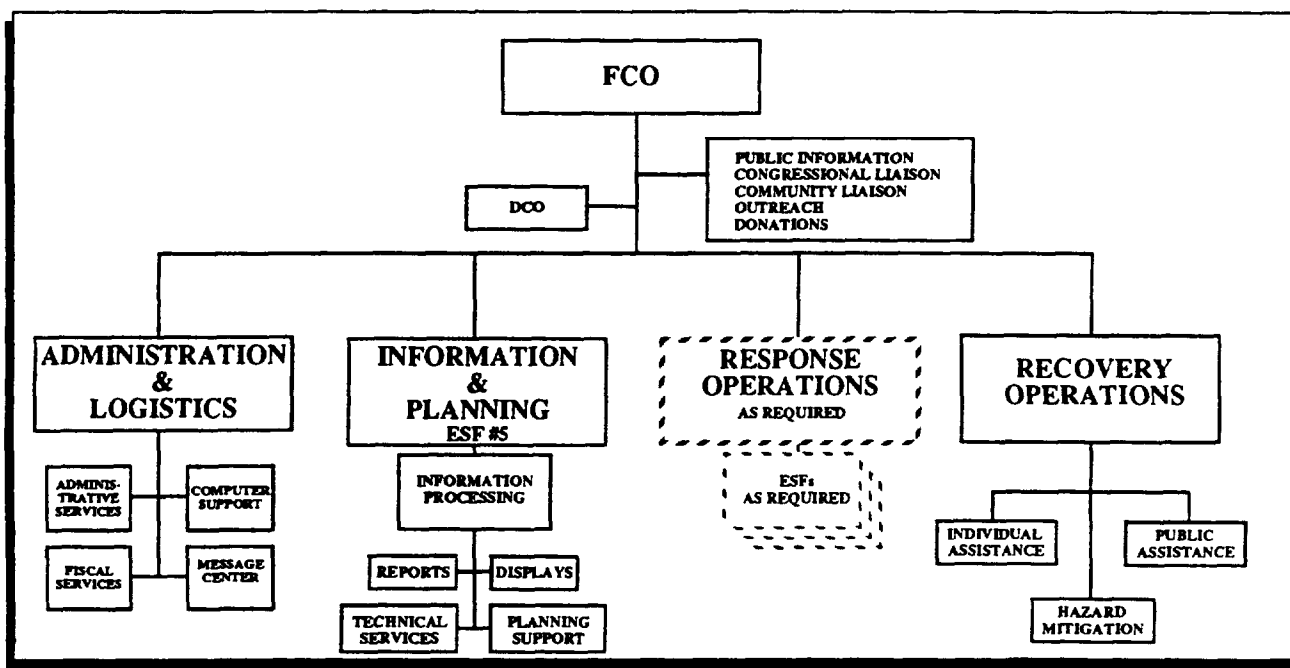


Figure 9- Structure of the Emergency Response Team for Partial Response and Recovery

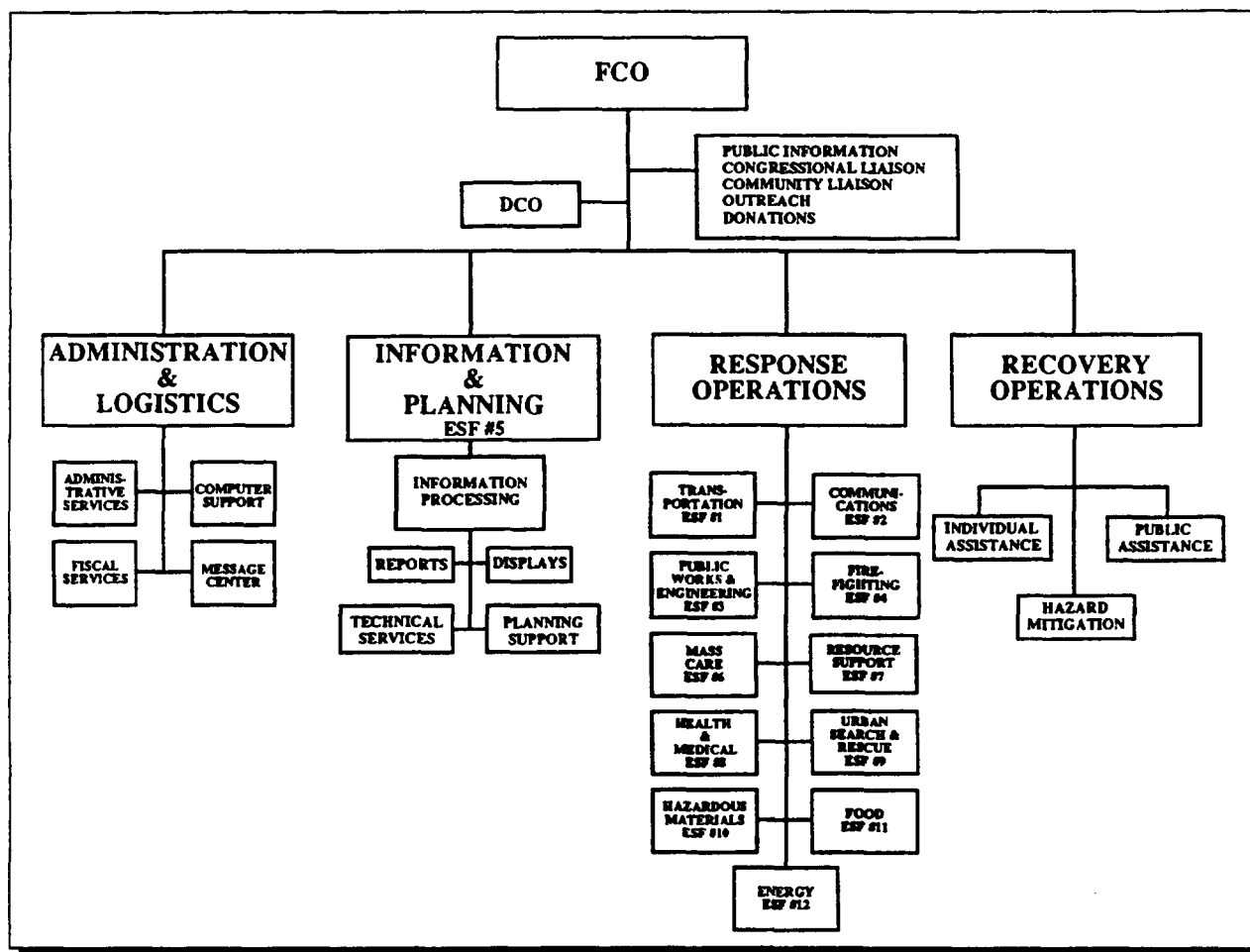


Figure 10- Structure of the Emergency Response Team for Full Response and Recovery

- (1) Coordinates overall response and recovery activities with the State;
- (2) Work with the SCO to determine State support requirements and to coordinate these requirements with the ESFs;
- (3) Tasks ESFs or any Federal agency to perform missions in the Plan and to perform additional missions not specifically addressed in the Plan; and

LOGISTICS IN OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR

Lesson 1. Characteristics of Logistics in OOTW

Enclosure B to Appendix 7 to Advance Sheet, Lesson 1. Support to US Civil Authorities in Civil Disturbance operations

Introduction

Military forces may provide support to US civil authorities confronted with affairs that threaten national security or public law and order. Situations such as those involving civil disorder, threats to Federal property, illegal immigration, and customs violations may require varying degrees of military intervention or assistance.

CSS units would provide logistics support to combat and combat support units participating in any of the aforementioned situations. In addition, CSS elements could provide support to dislocated civilian personnel. Some civil support operations may occur after a conflict or natural disaster. Federal forces maybe used to restore order until local government agencies can support the populace. CSS units may have to provide the basics (e.g., food, water, clothing), temporary shelter, sustainment engineering, or life support to military police units. As with any OOTW, logistics operations maybe subject to laws and statutes affecting the type and scope of support that can be rendered. Equipment loans and other services to local officials should have a DOD legal review before conducting operations.

Civil Disturbances

Civil disturbances may range from unruly demonstrations to widespread rioting with looting and arson. Local law enforcement agencies respond to civil unrest situations and maybe augmented with state National Guard forces if the governor chooses. Under the US Constitution and US Code, the President is empowered to direct Federal intervention if the civil disturbance exceeds the state's resources. Federal assistance, IAW the law, may take the extreme form of armed active duty troops participating in crowd control to temporary loans of military equipment and facilities. The DOD plan to support civil authorities during civil disturbances is nicknamed GARDEN PLOT. The Secretary of the Army is the DOD executive agent for Federal military operations in response to civil disturbances.

Civil disturbances usually occur in places symbolic of a grievance, near the cause of a grievance, or at close hand to an aggrieved crowd. Examples of such places are nuclear weapon facilities or power plants, government buildings and properties, urban areas, refugee and detainee camps, or other gathering locations (i.e., stadiums, parks, etc.). If the President calls on them to support local and state authorities in civil disturbances, military forces maybe used to—

- Ž Disperse unauthorized assemblages.
- Ž Setup roadblocks and checkpoints.
- Ž Maintain essential supply and service distribution.
- Ž Patrol disturbed areas to prevent unlawful acts.
- Ž Cordon off areas and provide security forces to protect property.

Logistics support to each of these missions is comprised of both the routine and the unique. Routine CSS operations would provide military police, federalized National Guard, and other forces' rations; temporary lodging; maintenance; transportation; fuel; and health service support. Unique aspects of logistics support follow.